published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 5th August 1993 Captioned "50,000 Kids work in glass industry" acording to Chairperson of the South Asian Coalition Child Servitude and who described the claim of the Union Minister of State for Labour that only 3,134 children were working as "hollow and untrue";

(b) whether Government are aware that due to inhalation of Silica and Carbon dust, children in glass and bangle industry contract Asthma, Bronchitis and infection of lungs, identifying that 76 percent of tuberculosis patients in U.P. hail from Firozabad besides other skin and eye diseases;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to categorise this industry as hazardous one in the child Labour Regulation and Abolition Act and also constitute a Task Force comprising a judicial officer, Labour Commissioner, District Chief of Police and representatives of the Voluntary Organisation working in the field of child labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons for not declaring the glass and bangle industry as hazardous industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The baseline survey conducted for the purpose of launching the National Child Labour Project identified 3,134 children out of the total 18,320 workers in 252 registered glass factories in Ferozabd town.

(b) to (d) Government is aware of the occupational hazards in the glass industdy and have accepted the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 to add glass industry to the Schedule of prohibited occupations/processes under the Act.

कामगार की परिभाषा

3598. **श्री कामेश्वर पासवान** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्य की प्रकृति ही वह कारक है जो अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत व्याप्ति का निर्धारण करती है और वे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कामगार समझे जाते हैं –

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन से कारण हैं कि विक्रय संवर्द्धन कर्मचारी अधिनियम की धारा 2(घ) (1)के अन्तर्गत एक कर्मचारी के वेतन में 1600/– रु0 से अधिक वृद्धि लेने पर उसे "कामगार" की श्रेणी से निकाल दिया जाता है जबकि उसके कार्य का स्वरूप वही बना रहता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या "कामगार" की परिभाषा का मुख्य निर्धारक कारक कार्य का स्वरूप है या वेतन सीमा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार विक्रय संवर्द्धन कर्मचारी (सेवा-शर्त) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2(घ)(1) में समुचित संशोधन करने का विचार रखती है, क्योंकि इस धारा के कारण औषधि और उपभोक्ता वस्तु उत्पादक उद्योगों के मालिक इस उद्योग में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का अत्यधिक शोषण करते हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2(घ) के अनुसार, यह निर्धारित करने के लिये क्या कि कोई कर्मचारी कामगार है, रोजगार सेवा, मजदूरी या वेतन जैसे अन्य कारकों के साथ-साथ कार्य की प्रकृति पर विचार किया जाता है। विक्रय संवर्धन कर्मचारी (सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 (घ) के तहत "विक्रय संवर्द्धन कर्मचारी' की परिभाषा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 2 (ध) के अधीन की गई

"कामगार" की परिभाषा पर आधारित है तथा उसमें ऐसे व्यक्ति जो प्रबंधकीय अथवा प्रशासनिक पद पर नियोजित हैं (उनके द्वारा लिये जाने वाले वेतन पर ध्यान दिये बिना) और व्यक्ति जो पर्यवेक्षी पद पर कार्यरत हैं और जिनका वेतन 1600/ रु० प्रति माह से अधिक है, इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किये गये हैं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Workers in Gujarat Tractor Corporation Ltd.

3599. SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR REHMAN:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the Indian Express (Ahmedabad Edition) stating that Gujarat Tractors Corporation Ltd., running in red since inception has turned the corner after discharging surplus labour by way of VRS;

(b) whether it is a fact that rest of the workers who continued to serve in GTEC formed, cooperatives within the GTEC premise., are now much better of than they were before;

(c) whether it is a fact that cooperative workers now owner of their establishment are working double or trible;

(d) whether they are producing import substitutes; and

(e) whether Government would send experts or officials to get the report from GTEC, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unemployed persons in Arunachal Pradesh

3600. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of registered unemployed persons during the period of 1991-92 and 1992-93 in Arunachal Pradesh with reference to All India basis;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan to solve the unprecedented rising unemployment problem in the State of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in Arrunachal Pradesh and in the country is indicated below:—

(in thousands)

As on	Arunachal Pradesh	All India
31-3-1992	5.3	36551.4
31-3-1993	5.1	36305.7

(b) and (c) Employment in any State, in general, depends on the pace and pattern of development in the State for which mainly the State Government is responsible. The Union Government supplement the efforts of the State Government in creation of employment opportunities through Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector Special Employment